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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Kenwood Boarding School,
For boys. New Brighton, Pa. Three Sessions per annum. $150 each. Summer Session begins April 18th.

Ask Your Teacher,
Or all those who visited Concert Hall last week, what is Fallon's Stereopticon?

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
For the hair, with a large assortment of family medicines, for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

The Stereopticon
At Concert Hall, is the finest, the most pleasing and instructive entertainment ever seen in this city; every one says it.

Elegant Furniture.
At Auction this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock at 108 second street, above Grant. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

Twenty-five good Men Wanted,
For the Mississippi Gunboat Squadron. Bounty $700 Pay per month from $17 50 to $31 50. Call at No. 12 Market street, Pittsburgh, immediately. Substitutes furnished for one, two or three years. H. C. Kingsbate Quartermaster Mississippi Squadron.

Great Sale of Dry Goods
J. M. Borchfield is selling out his entire stock of goods at prices based on gold at 75 and par. Bleached Muslin, which sold a few days since at 45c. now 24c shooting; $1 75, $1; Mozambiques, 40c, 25c; crash, 31c, 19c. In fact, everything has been marked down, and those in want of dry goods should call at once, as the opportunity may not continue for any great length of time.

German Opera.
We heartily concur in the high opinion of the Steinway & Sons' Pianos, as expressed by the singers of the Italian Opera, and can only add that in consequence of their wonderful capacity for *supporting and blending with the voice*, we prefer them, and use no other make of Pianos when a St. Inway instrument can be had. We recommend them to all students of vocal music, who desire a reliable guide in the cultivation of the voice.

Carl Anschutz and r	Berta Johannsen,
Carl Formes,	Maria Pradher,
Jos. H Bauman,	Pauline Canissa,
Franz Himmer	Isadore Lehman,
Theo Hakelman.	G. Tamora,

Sole agency of Steinway's Pianos, at H. Kleber & Bro, 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A full report of the New York gold, stock and general markets, up to the close on Saturday, will be found on the fourth page. While gold was stronger, nearly every branch of trade continued "demoralized."

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

The steamers Hansa and City of Washington, sailed from New York for Europe on Saturday. The Hansa took $129,000.

It is stated that there will likely be a scarcity of coal oil in California on account of the rumors of the discovery of oil in that region. Dealers are buying up all the oil. No California oil has yet come into the market, though much prospecting is going on in that region.

Sixty-five refugees have arrived in Washington from Fayetteville, North Carolina, and took the oath of allegiance. They report that two-thirds of the people of North Carolina, in and about Fayetteville, are Unionists, and hailed the appearance of the old flag with manifestations of joy. There is no great scarcity of provisions in South Carolina, but money cannot be obtained to purchase them. One dollar of the bank of South Carolina will purchase ten dollars of Confederate money, and it requires one hundred and twenty dollars of Confederate money to buy one dollar in gold.

Information has been received that the United States gunboat Magra has gone into Corvenua, near Forria, in Spain, with a view to following out to sea at once the rebel ram Olinda, if she shall make such an attempt.

Robert Cobb Kennedy, convicted of being a spy, was hung at Fort Lafayette, New York, on Saturday. He was perfectly unconcerned during the preparations for his execution, and sang a song while the executioner was adjusting the rope.

A dispatch from Washington of the 25th says Robert W. Edmonds, of New York, late the general passenger agent at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, has been summoned as a witness in cases concerning the late alleged fraudulent issue of Government transportation tickets. His name has been improperly associated with parties accused of the offence.

A Washington dispatch of the 25th states that within the last few days all of the rebel officers enlisted men and guerrillas, who were confined in the old capitol prison, have been sent north, and the only prisoners now remaining there, are those under sentence, or awaiting trial by court-martial which is an unusually small number.

A superior quality of tabacco seed of the Vuleto Abajo variety, has been procured from our consul at Havana, and is now ready for distribution by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

IMPORTANT LOCAL BILLS PASSED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 25.

The following bills, not previously reported, have been passed:—

Fixing the standard weight of potatoes at 56 pounds; making the destruction of fences a misdemeanor; Requesting the Secretary of War to endeavor to secure the release of Pennsylvania civilians from rebel prisons; authorizing agents of foreign insurance companies to transact business in any county in the State; authorizing an additional Notary Public in Fayette; incorporating the Paducah and Bullion Mining Co's; Levying a county tax in California, Washington county, and Meadville, Crawford county; Allowing the Treasurer of Allegheny county to be re-elected, and to receive in the aggregate $500 out of the County Treasury; Increasing the Sheriff's fees in Washington county, by allowing him to charge more for prisoners' board; Incorporating the Pennsylvania Tubing Transportation Company.

A resolution was offered instructing the Judiciary Committee to report at the next session what civilians of this state had been placed in military prisons, and was referred to the Committee on Militia.

House.—Vacating certain streets in East Birmingham; relative to the will of James Crawford; supplement relative to additional water works; relative to Western House of Refuge; authorizing an additional justice and constable at Rouseville, Venango county; incorporating the French Creek Bridge Company; authorizing a borough election in Oil City; authorizing the Franklin and Allegheny Bridge Company to borrow money; levying an additional tax in Lawrenceville; authorizing the Passenger Railway Companies in Allegheny county to change the time of declaring dividends, to use dummy engines outside of the city and borough limits, and to permit the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company to increase their fare for one year to seven cents, (this bill has now passed both houses); authorizing free banks to become national banks; incorporating the Oil Creek and Titusville Railroad Company; making parties in interest testify when called by their opponents; a supplement to the general mining law, allowing companies to be formed in this State to hold lands in others and allowing existing companies to increase their capital to $2,000,000; extending the time of specie pay ments to February 1, 1866; the act for the education and maintenance of soldiers and sailor's orphans, giving the State Superintendent power to place the orphans in such institutions as he may deem proper, was passed.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan, on Saturday, at $2,107,300. The largest Western subscription was $64,000 from Chicago, and the largest Eastern one was $250,000 from Springfield, Massachusetts. There were 1,474 individual subscriptions from $50 to $100 each. The total subscriptions for the week amount to $16,705,800.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 26.

A fire broke out last night in buildings 166 and 168, Commercial street, occupied by John Love & Co., manufacturers of oil cloths, and Pollard & Co., liquor dealers. The flames were confined to the upper portion of the building. The loss is about ten thousand dollars, and was insured.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1865. NO. 169.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Solicitor Whiting

Probable Resignation of Gen. Butler.

News Expected from Sherman

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 25.

Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, has resigned.

John Wilson, Esq., of the Chicago *Journal*, will probably be appointed to succeed Emanuel B. Field as Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Harrington's resignation, it is reported, will take place on May 1st.

Telegraphic communication between Washington and City Point has been interrupted for the last eight hours, in consequence of the breakage of the cable.

The principal object of General Butler's visit here is to settle up his financial affairs with Government. After he has effected this, it is believed he will tender his resignation as Major General. His friends advise him not to accept the position of Chief of the Freedman's Bureau, which has been tendered him. The position was offered to Solicitor Whiting, who refused it.

The War Department is in hourly expectation of intelligence direct from Sherman, who it is believed has fought a great battle somewhere in the vicinity of Raleigh. Estimates have been made at the Quartermaster General's office for three months supplies for Sherman's and Schofield's armies. Large quantities of supplies are being sent daily to Newbern. Several vessels are loading here now, and will probably sail to morrow, with wagons for Schofield's forces, whose transportation is very limited, there being only five wagons to each regiment. Over thirty-five thousand pairs of shoes and immense quantities of clothing have been dispatched within the last few days to Newbern and Wilmington.

The President expected to return from City Point on Monday.

General Singleton arrived here to-day from his visit to the rebeldom a sadder but a wiser man. No Sitve branches accompany him.

During the week the following Western Banks were authorized to commence operations under the National Banking act:—First National Bank, Champaigne, Ill.; capital sixty-five thousand dollars. First National Bank, Shawnestown, Ill.; capital two hundred thousand dollars. First National Bank, Barnesvilles, Ohio; capital one hundred thousand dollars. Norwalk Bank, Norwalk, Ohio; capital one hundred thousand dollars. Champaigne Bank, Urbana; capital one hundred thousand dollars. National State Bank, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; one hundred thousand. National State Bank, Lafayette, Ind.; six hundred thousand. Manhoin Bank, Pennsylvania, one hundred thousand dollars; First National Bank of Birmingham, Pennsylvania, one hundred thousand dollars.

The number of banks established during the week ending to-day was twenty-seven, with an aggregate capital of six million seven hundred and forty thousand one hundred dollars. The total number in operation up to date is nine hundred and thirty-five, with a capital of two hundred and fifteen million six hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

The first installment of one and two dollar national currency notes was issued from the treasury to-day. They will be given to the banks in the order of their dates of organization. The First National Bank of Philadelphia being the oldest will be first supplied.

The U. S. Marshalship of Indiana.

Improbable Washington Rumor.

GEN. CROOK ASSIGNED TO COMMAND.

Examination Into the Fort Fisher Failure

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 26.

The contest for the United States Marshalship of Indiana has narrowed down to two candidates, Col. Rose, the present incumbent of the position and Gen. G. Steele. Colonel Rose's chances are considered best.

An erroneous story of the voluntary surrender, by the companies and regiments of nearly the whole right wing of Lee's army, fortified with such names as Halleck and Farragut for authorities, kept the Capitol agog this afternoon, but the War Department did not have the news.

General Crook has been assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac.

A Sub-Committee from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, consisting of representatives of Julian and Gooch, is to visit Fort Fisher this week to make examinations on the spot about the disputed points concerning Gen. Butler's movements.

General Meade's wife returned from the army to-day, accompanied by several of his staff officers and by a number of lady friends.

General Singleton, on his return on Saturday morning from his late speculative mission to Richmond, ridiculed the renewal of peace rumors, and was very certain neither Davis nor Lee had any intention of submitting.

The recent recall of Mr. Pennington, Secretary of Legation to our French Mission, has created a vancancy which had been only filled by a temporary appointment made in Paris until the late tender of the position to Major Hay, assistant private secretary to the President, is confirmed.

Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is to leave every this week with a party of friends to visit New Orleans, Havana, Savannah and Charleston.

The statement in Southern papers that Secretary Welles is to go South in time to assist General Anderson in hoisting the old flag over Sumter on the fourth anniversary of its surrender, is incorrect.

It is understood that Jno. Calhoun, of the Chicago *Journal*, late Secretary of Legation at London, is to succeed Mr. Field as Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. First Assistant Harrington, who has been for sometime trying to resign, now proposes to retire on the first of May,

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, March 25.

A fight occurred between twenty of our troops and seventy guerrillas, thirty miles from Paducah, on Wednesday night. Twenty guerrillas were killed, including the notorious leader, Capt. McDougal. Capt. McGregory, on our side, was killed.

General Meredith has several expeditions out clearing Western Kentucky of guerrillas. Six hundred and eighty bales of cotton passed for Cincinnati, and two hundred for Saint Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The grand military movement against Mobile, by Gen. Benton's 3d division, 13th corps; Col. Bertram, 1st brigade, 2d corps, and Gen. Veeke and Ekas brigades, also moving in the direction of Bonnecour. Also, Gen. Andrew's moved up from Barracus, and with two brigades took possession of Pensacola, which he now holds, and the rebel guard boat Anna Dale, one gun recently captured in Matagorda bay.

Seven vessels are blown ashore by the recent gale at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The steamer lighter Mexico was burned outside the bar. All aboard were drowned.

The United States steamers Siminole, Quaker City and Circassian, were at Brazos on Saturday, 11th.

Sheridan's Troops at White House.

SUPPLIES SENT FORWARD TO THEM.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The steamer Wenona arrived here yesterday afternoon, from the White House, to which point she had been dispatched several days ago with supplies for General Sheridan's troops. The Wenona reports that the troops in General Sheridan's command are rapidly recovering from the fatigues of their recent brilliant but tiresom raid, and that the men are in excellent spirits and ready to enter upon any work cut out for them.

Numbers of guerrillas have made their appearance in the vicinity of the White House, and all along the banks of the Pamunkey River. They have become quite troublesome by firing upon our transports.

A number of Sheridan's troops, who have received furloughs for meritorious conduct while on the recent raid, came up on the Wenona. The Wenona also brought up from the White House a number of cavalry horses worn out on the recent raid, which are being replaced by fresh ones.

GRANT!!

A Bloody Rebel Failure.

Fort Steadman Attacked and Taken.

Splendidly Retaken by our Men

The Rebels Caught in a Bloody Trap

2,700 Prisoners Taken.

3,000 REBELS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our Loss less than One Thousand.

Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, March 25, 7 P. M.

Major General Dix:

This morning at half-past four o'clock the enemy, by a strong and stubborn assault, captured Fort Steadman, but after a vigorous contest, the fort was recaptured with 1600 prisoners, two flags, and all the guns uninjured. General McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels who assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss.

The official report is subjoined.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Sec. of War.

CITY POINT, VA., 1:30 P. M., March 25.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

The following, dispatch of General Parker is received from General Meade.

(signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4:30 a. m., with division was under command o General Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the 2d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, consisting of the 59th regt. of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves in the fort, and turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm.

After the fort is a determined attack was made on Fort Haskell which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilcox division, and was finally repulsed with great loss. The first brigade of Hartsuff's division, held in reserve, was brought up, and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts were made to retake the fort, but proved temporarily successful until the arrival of the 2d brigade when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by troops of the 1st brigade, 1st division, on their flank and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners estimated at about 1,000.

Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately recaptured and the guns retaken uninjured. I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss otherwise is not heavy. Great praise is due to Hartsuff for the gallantly displayed in handling his division which behaved with great skill in this its first engagement.

(Signed) JOHN PARKER,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 2:30 P. M., March 25.

Major General Dix:

Later reports from General Grant, which are subjoined, show that the operations of our troops this morning were gallantly successful. The rebel prisoners already number two thousand seven hundred. The rebel killed and wounded are large. General Grant estimates at probably not less than three thousand. Our loss is estimated at eight hundred and may prove less.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., 8 A. M., March 25.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The number of prisoners received by the Provost Marshal is two thousand two hundred taken by the Ninth Corps, and five hundred by the Second Corps. These may be still some more to be brought in.

(Signed) U. GRANT.

CITY POINT, March 25—7:30 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I am not yet able to give the result of the day accurately, but the number of prisoners captured proves to be larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the enemy in front of where they entered our lines and in front of it was probably not less than three thousand. Our loss is not yet fully ascertained, but will approve less. General Humphrey attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing one hundred men and cutting the enemy to return his troops to that part of his line rapidly.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Strength of the Rebel Army.

Celebration of the Attack on Ft. Sumter

EXCHANGE OF DESERTERS.

Arrangement between Grant and Lee

The Evacuation of Richmond.

Death of the Rebel Gen. Hindman.

Shipment of Cotton from Savannah.

Letter from Gov. Smith of Virginia.

The Institution of Slavery in Peril.

Reports of a Rebel Victory over Sherman Untrue.

NEW YORK, March 25.

The statement telegraphed to-day, concerning the strength of the rebel army, with the views of the leaders and general state of affairs in the South is from the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent. The *Tribune* editorially says it has the best reason for believing it entirely trustworthy, and that in its most essential particulars it is entirely in accordance with similar information which has been received in another quarter.

A meeting was held to-day at the Astor House, to make arrangements for the celebration of the attack on Fort Sumter, at the Academy of Music, on the 12th of April.

The *Times'* Army of the Potomac correspondent says: Several deserters, who have recently come into our lines, state that the rebel officers tell their men that the terms of surrender have been made between Generals Grant and Lee for the exchanging of deserters. Many are intimidated from coming over because of the statement.

The *Times* Washington special says, most substantial evidence of the design of the rebels to evacuate Richmond is furnished in the fact that on the late Sheridan raid flies of the Richmond *Whig* and all the surplus material of the office was captured at Scottsville, on the James river, where it had been thrown off with other freight to lighten the canal boat.

The *Times* New Orleans correspondent says there can be no doubt of the death of General Hindman, recently reported. The news comes direct from Matamoras.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Collector Draper arrived here yesterday from Hilton Head on the steamer Baltic. He has conciuted his labors in Savannah in relation to the shipment of captured cotton, nearly all of which has arrived at this port. Mr. Draper describes Savannah as being quiet now, the population very sparse. About one hundred families of officers in the rebel army are retiring there, among them Mrs. Smith, wife of Gen. Smith, formerly head of the Street Department in this city. There are about five thousand colored troops in the city, all in fine condition.

The order in the case of Bickley, said to be the leader of the Knights of the Golden Circle, was returnable yesterday. The motion was made to answer that the prisoner was now at Fortress Monroe, and out of jurisdiction of the Court.

The *Times* publishes a letter captured during Sheridan's raid, purporting to come from Gov. Smith of Virginia, and addressed to R. C. Davis It is dated Richmond, February 10th and says: "At the time when the whole institution of slavery is in peril, and it is to be decided in the next ninety days, whether there shall be a slave in Virginia, of not, every effort seems to be made to withhold them from the last urgent calls of the authorities. What has got into the slaveholders. Let me tell you, and you can tell your neighbors, that unless slave labor to the full extent of the requisition is promptly furnished, Richmond cannot be held and if abandoned, slavery is gone.

The *Times* correspondent who accompanied Sheridan, says: "It is now as difficult to find openly avowed secessionists as it was a year ago to find a talking Union men. He thinks the people of Virginia are ready to return to the Union.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Jno. Wilson, publisher of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, is to be appointed Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in place of M. B. Field who has been tendered the consulateship at Chien Kiang, China. Mr. Wilson is at present Third Auditor of the Treasury.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The engagement on the 16th, between the enemy and one division of Sherman's army, was of a very insignificant character. It is thought in Washington that it was Johnston's design suddenly to concentrate the forces of Bragg and Hardee against one or the other of Sherman's wings, in the hope of crushing them in detail, or before Schofield's column could effect a junction with either. Hence Bragg's evacuation of Kinston and rapid retreat to Goldsboro.

Late Rebel News.

The Battle Near Averysboro.

Rebel Reports of the Fight at Bentonsville.

War Spirit in North Carolina.

Effect of Sherman's March in South Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 25,

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d copies the following from the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Progress* of the 20th, relative to the battle at Averysboro. It says:

The affair turns out to have been of much more magnitude and importance than was at first supposed. The editor conversed with several wounded and other soldiers engaged in the fight, and they all agree that it was a desperate one. Most of them think our entire loss was about one thousand, while they say that of the enemy must have been four or five thousand. Another account, said to be official, is that our loss was three hundred and fifty, while the Yankee loss was between three and four thousand.

The *Progress* gives the following account of the battle, without vouching for the absolute truth of the statement: It seems that the fight commenced about noon on Wednesday, under General Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the 2d brigade, 1st division, at the extreme left of the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves in the fort, and turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm.

After the fort is a determined attack was made on Fort Haskell which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilcox division, and was finally repulsed with great loss. The first brigade of Hartsuff's division, held in reserve, was brought up, and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts were made to retake the fort, but proved temporarily successful until the arrival of the 2d brigade when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by troops of the 1st brigade, 1st division, on their flank and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners estimated at about 1,000.

Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately recaptured and the guns retaken uninjured. I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss otherwise is not heavy. Great praise is due to Hartsuff for the gallantly displayed in handling his division which behaved with great skill in this its first engagement.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, March 23.)

General Johnston telegraphed a day or two ago that in Hardee's fight with Sherman, on the 18th, the Confederate loss was four hundred and fifty, and Sherman's loss was two thousand five hundred. The fight took place at Averysboro, on the Cape Fear river, on Thursday, the 16th. Sherman is advancing in a direct way between Fayetteville and Raleigh. Gen. Johnston's defeat of the enemy was three days later, at Bentonville, near the Neuse river, showing that Sherman's advance by Hardee had turned him from his course.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, March 22.

The Raleigh papers of Tuesday have no definite details of the fight at Bentonville between Johnston and Sherman. The *Confederate* says: We hope to be able in a day or two to give our readers full particulars of the engagement, but everything is encouraging. Gen. Johnston inspires enthusiasm, and the army is in fine condition and is increasing in numbers. In the affair which occurred a few days ago between Hardee's and Sherman's forces we regret to learn that a number of our men were killed, and held our position until the object was effected. In drawing off we lost two pieces of artillery that were killed as the guns could not be brought away. Our loss in the affair was about four hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's about four thousand. Sherman has marched on more unmolested.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, March 23.)

We are gratified to learn, from the Raleigh *Journal*, that the people of our sister State are responding nobly to the call of Governor Vance for contributions for the support of our armies. Meetings are being held in all portions of the State, both within the Yankee lines, and liberal donations made.

The *Progress* says North Carolina has done her duty, and is willing that every other State will not be outdone by any other State in supporting the men in the field. Her soldiers are doing their duty, and her people are doing theirs.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, March 23.)

Augusta papers of the 21st and 22d inst, received to-day, contain a number of very interesting items of news from Columbia, Charleston, &c., which we subjoin.

It was a matter of congratulation that the new State House at Columbia was spared because it contained a statue of Washington which could not be removed without destroying it. The gentleman just from Columbia states that this is untrue. The statue was badly defaced, and the reason why it was not blown to atoms with the rest was because Sherman could not spare the powder. The State records of South Carolina were removed before the advance of the enemy. Those of Beaufort and other districts, which had been removed to Columbia for security, were, unfortunately, destroyed. Nearly all the plate sent from Charleston and Columbia for safe keeping, and much of the valuable plate of the citizens of the latter place, which was stored in the Columbia Bank vaults, all fell a prize to the enemy. All of the assets of the various banking institutions of Columbia were removed, except a large amount of silverware, that had been placed in their vaults for safe keeping. The effects of the State Bank were afterwards captured by the enemy.

Augusta, Ga., March 22.

The entire printing interest of the Charleston *Mercury* was destroyed at the Charlotte Junction, during Sherman's late march through the Carolinas.

One gentleman threw his silverware into a well. But the Yankees discovered the ruse, hauled out the silver and then threw it over his head. Mr. J. G. Gibbs purchased the valuable plate from a soldier for twenty dollars in gold, and restored it to the owner. The Hebrew congregation of Charleston sustained a heavy loss in the destruction of their splendid organ, the five Books of Moses, and other valuables. It is a noteworthy fact that not an Israelite left with the Yankees.

Capture of Goldsboro.

Official from Gen. Schofield.

Sherman's left Engaged near Bentonsville.

His Army Approaching Goldsboro,

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, 10 P. M., March 25.

Major General Dix:

The following dispatch from Gen. Schofield reports his arrival at and occupation of Goldsboro' on Tuesday March 21st, with but slight opposition.

(Signed.) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 21,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, March 25.

Lieut. General U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsboro' this afternoon with but slight opposition. General Terry's column from Wilmington was at Parson's depot last night and should be near this place to-night.

Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville on Sunday. The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day, and for a short time on Monday morning. Sherman's right, the 17th Corps, was near Mount Olive on Sunday night. There has been some artillery firing during to-day, which indicate a gradual approach of Sherman's army towards this place, all this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plans. I have no doubt all is well. I hope to hear more definite and later intelligence from Sherman very soon, and will forward it to you without delay. I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the roads are not injured, and the depot facilities are very fine.

I captured here seven cars, and Gen. Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which is a good catch.

(Signed) JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

The novel spectacle of a parade of two companies of negro soldiers in Richmond drew forth an immense concourse of boys and females on Thursday. The crowd yelled and cheered most uproariously, and evidently enjoyed the fun of seeing Sambo handle a gun instead of a hoe. The *Enquirer* comes out with a proposition that the ladies of Richmond shall present the colored heroes with a flag, to encourage them!

Gen. Kelley has not been exchanged, but expects to be shortly. The rebels in West Virginia—professing unionism—are feeling uncomfortable in view of the event.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM RICHMOND.

Prediction of trouble between France and the United States.

Rebels Expecting aid from France.

Grant said to be sending troops to Sherman.

THE MARKETS IN RICHMOND.

The Late Battle in North Carlina

Fayetteville, North Carolina, Burned

Coin for the Purchase of Supplies.

Rebel Reports from North Carolina.

The Spring Campaign.

Four Columns Converging on Richmond

Sherman's Army the Grand Column.

Gen. Lee's Means of resistance Small.

Farmers Called upon to put their Negroes in the Army.

THE DESUTRCTION OF CHERAW

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 26.

[From the Richmond Examiner of the 24th.]

Events are about to happen, which if we only sustain the war with energy for one other campaign will surely bring us our reward in the independence of our country. A war between France and the United States has become painfully inevitable. We do not mean to say that this war or any other external event or any foreign countenance or succor will be the efficient cause of our independence, only the occasion. It will but give the signal and strike the hour to show that the fullness of the time is accomplished, and that the Government is won. We will hail this new complication as a signal but need not thank and bless it as if it had won for us the noble prize which we shall owe to the virtue and valor of our citizens alone, and to the blessing of providence.

A French newspaper from which we quoted yesterday, the *Courier du Dimanche*, says that we must not deceive ourselves; war with the United States is inevitable, and it goes on to point out the sure indications of that coming storm in the manifest ill will of the United States Government towards the new Empire of Mexico.

The emphatic recognition of the Mexican Republic by both Houses of Congress, and the necessity under which the Federal Government will find itself, as the writer foresees, to avoid the disbandonment of its immense armies after peace shall have been made with the South, and to provide them with Mexico as a field of adventure and prey. Thinking men at the North also began to be well aware of the approaching conflict. Foreign war, but the black republican, the ministers and the war press is studiously silent about it. To talk of such a thing would not tend to encourage the people to desparate perseverance in the war for the Union and therefore would be disloyal. It is only the journals which have long been conscious of the futility and insanity of the field war for conquest, that have the courage to utter a word of warning.

The *Daily News*, for example says: "With our financial system in irreparable disorder and standing on the threshold of a war with foreign powers, it is useless to shut our eyes to the lightning and close our ears to the thunder. The late Congress pledged this country to vindicate the Republic of Mexico. It would dishonor this position without dishonor, as to this, dishonor that would stand much in their way but in truth they cannot march an army to the Rio Grande without dereliction of their national vanity that it may safely be taken as a certainty that they will not submit to it. Let them take care for Juarez, still less do they care for republicanism in Mexico or any where else, but all the same they have engaged and have contracted with the said Juarez or his government, but the fair realm of Mexico is the darling child of their hearts and they will do, unless, that it belongs primarily and ultimately to them, has long been a part of their popular creed, that the Empire of Mexico, had it known as well as any man alive. If he planted an empire in Mexico, he knew he was preparing for himself a war, and therefore France and England shrank back from joining him in that enterprise, it was in hope of keeping out of that war themself.

The French and the Yankee journals we have cited both plainly declare that war is inevitable, but that it shall be, however, very different in it and have quite different objects in insisting upon it. The French *Courier* has been deceived by the long continued and constantly repeated assurances of the Yankee people that the present war is almost at an end, and both parties will unite against the Emperor of Mexico, and then the new war will be made the pledge of their conciliation and forsees a grand peril, not only to Mexico, but to France, if the two veteran armies, Federals and Confederates, unite their banners and precipitate themselves across the Rio Grande. It has a version of Maximilian dethroned within a fortnight, and a mighty war entailed upon France to sustain her new empire which she could not decline without sinking lower than even England when she abandoned Denmark.

On the other hand, the New York Journalist demands that the conspiracy against republican institutions upon the Continent be punished by our statesmanship, and defeated by Federal fleets and armies; points out that the federal House by a unanimous vote devotes itself to the fulfillment of that mission, and the Senate more recently has accepted the obligation, and proceed to show that the government must redeem its pledge, and that it has to do no less because it must be fulfilled at the sword's point.

From all this the writer argues that there is a most important choice now to be made by the Yankee nation. Choose then whether we enter in the foreign war in alliance with the South, or having the South leagued with a foreign force against us. It seems then that it is not for us but for our enemies to choose whether we shall fight on Maximillian's side or on Abraham Lincoln's; whether we shall maintain the Monroe doctrine, or defy it.

In one point, at least, the Paris journalist and the New York one are in accord They both assume that the moment we are at peace with the United States we shall be ready to send armies to Mexico, or anywhere else, to fight the battles of the United States. For the present, then, it is not necessary for us to proceed upon the accuracy of this calculation. We are not at peace, but at war with that power, and her armies must be directly or indirectly our friends; but to be sure, if the French do go to war with the Yankee nation it will be for his own sake, not for ours. It will be to vindicate the independence of Mexico not of Virginia, and the Carolinas never. A French fleet in the gulf and a French army on the Mississippi, would be a diversion highly agreeable and useful to us in the present state of affairs. The Confederates would gladly aid the Emperor of Mexico in the great armies of the Yankees fully engaged at home, would do so not for love him, for he has certainly no love of ours yet, but for love of their own defence, as at present. The Monroe doctrine itself is in our eyes, as compared with our own liberties, a matter of interest, a matter of total indifference. We care little who rules in Mexico, provided it be not the Yankees, and we do not for the moment believe in Republican institutions, we are aware of no such dangerous conspirators against those as the same Yankees themselves. The fact is, our relations at present between the two prospective belligerents is one which approaches to equilibrium. The Confederacy has obviously a certain right that will count for much on one side. There is such a thing as the Confederate army, and we see that it enters in the calculation of both parties. One or the other, or both, will bid for it, and that soon, now. We do not say, by any means, what our sympathies are, set up to auction.

Not that the Confederate army can be knocked down to the party which bids the most. It is needless to proclaim at present what we should do in such a contingency, or under such an inducement, nevertheless let us hear the bids. What says your majesty of France? Shall we have immediate recognition, and a fleet and army, and what do you expect in return, and what is the offer of Abraham Lincoln—acknowledgement of our absolute independence, and restoration of our seaboard cities and fortresses, and what you ask us to do on our side at present between the prospective belligerents? Our prejudices are not impartial, and our minds are not made up but we are open to conviction. To give us, however, this privilege of being counted as aliens, to insure to us the position of arbiter between these great powers, we must fight through the coming campaign with energy and vigor. Only one campaign as all signs prove now to test our courage and patriotism. The struggle between our enemy and France may begin at any time, may arise from any accident; some shot fired by mistake about Matamoras, some pieces of insolence by a Yankee Captain towards a French merchant ship. The train is laid, and any spark may fire it; then the very foundations of our continent will be loosened and shaken. Then will be new contests and combinations. The monotony of our four years' agony of war will be relieved. But to give us a chance of coming well out of that strife its outburst must find us still firm on our feet, with our military power, our Government, our capital intact. In short, a living Confederacy—not a subjugated territory.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 24th, says: On the lines before Richmond and Petersburg there is an unbroken quiet. Our troops have, within the past few days, been addressed by various eminent speakers, though the publications have more need to be encouraged by the army than the army by the publications. There is an impression that Grant is sending, or preparing to send, a portion of his troops to North Carolina to help Sherman out of his troubles. The latter gentleman is decidedly brought to a stand. Those wonderful marches of his, in which the Yankees so much exult, seem to be over for the present, and instead of burning towns and stabbing poor helpless men he finds armed men on his front.

The Petersburg *Express* is disposed to believe the statement that Grant is sending off some of his men to North Carolina.

Yesterday being election day, neither the Criminal, Circuit or Confederate courts were in session, having adjourned over on Wednesday until Friday.

The markets have been better supplied this week than for some time past. New garden truck is coming in. The country people seem to have gotten over the scare given by Stoneman in his recent raid through the sut urban counties. Fish, the diet of the people of ordinary means, are becoming quite plentiful, and what is better, they are held at more reasonable prices.

We gather the following news from our latest advices from the South: The *South Carolinian* published at Charlotte, North Carolina, says of the recent fight in North Carolina, two corps under Slocum and Kilpatrick's cavalry, were met by Rhett's brigade of South Carolina Regulars and held in check for five hours, until the arrival of Stephen Elliott's Brigade, also Charleston troops, when the enemy were handsomely repulsed. We have no further details of the fight, but the results reported to us by an officer who participated in the engagement show that the Federal loss is estimated at about three thousand killed and wounded, our loss being about five hundred. Col. Alfred Rhett, in command of the brigade, is reported missing.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says: We repelled successfully five assaults upon our lines, and held the position until the object was effected. During the fight the guns became useless, the horses had been killed, and the guns could not be brought away. Our loss in the affair was about four hundred killed and wounded, the enemy's about four thousand.

The Raleigh *Press* says the affair turns out to have been an affair of much greater magnitude and importance than was at first supposed. Several wounded and other soldiers engaged in the fight all agree that it was a desperate one. Most of them think our entire loss was about one thousand, while they say that of the enemy must have been four or five thousand.

Another account, said to be official, says: Our loss was 350, while the Yankee loss was between 3,000 and 4,000.

THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh *Conservative* says that all the information from the front represents all our operations as decidedly favorable to us. It says:

We know that the bulk of our citizens wear tolerable cheerful countenances and speak very hopefully of the final result, and we have no doubt that the appearances now cheerful may be still more bright when the contest has been closed and its final effect on the great interests of the country made known.

A letter giving some account of the doings of the Yankees at Fayetteville says: They burned a portion of it. All the arsenal buildings and the court house, printing office, both foundries, all mills, cotton factories, Mr. Malloy's hotel, Mr. Shaw's residence, Mr. Mallett's house

SPECIAL NOTICES

...telegraph Rooms, corner ... and ... streets.

...the third annual report of this company's operations for 1864 will, doubtless, be ... as ... confidence in its future prosperity. The ... tions as presented in detail are so ... ed) stated that the business man—though ... a shareholder—cannot fail to see and ... appreciate its great importance ... the vast ... industrial interests which ... patronage it seeks and enjoys.

The President and Directors were justly entitled to the compliment paid by their unanimous re-election. But while sympathizing with the stockholders in their confidence thus expressed we beg publicly to dissent from some dogmas of political economy incorporated in the report referred to, and while dissenting to offer some comments thereon.

The report when speaking of the casualties of the past year, says: "These casualties were the result of defective materials, notwithstanding the efforts of the company to obtain the very best. The enormous price of railroad iron, and the difficulty of getting a supply always results in an inferior product by manufacturers. This evil is aggravated by the virtual withdrawal of foreign competition in the supply of articles necessary to the repair of railways and machinery, caused by the protective tariff and paper currency. These remarks apply, not only to iron rails, but to most manufactures of iron and steel, used in the repair of railways and the machinery upon them.

"The rails now used on all the roads of the country, are very short of what they should be. They are defective in quality as to wear and perhaps in weight and form. Whoever remedies these defects, at reasonable cost, will be entitled to a niche among the useful men of the age."

The doctrine of these extracts is clearly to criminate American manufacturers of rails and machinery as the guilty cause of railroad casualties, and the inference is that free trade and the substitution of foreign rails and machinery is the only safe preventive thereof. That the author of the foregoing apology for casualties was governed by prejudices engendered in the free trade school of politics, rather than his common sense, is evidenced by the following extract from the same report: "The passenger train equipment is now very insufficient for the business of the railway;" and, it is added, "more than half the first class coaches now on the road need repainting and other repairs, yet the pressure of travel is so great that they cannot be spared from the track long enough to go into the shops for these necessary repairs." Surely this is a more rational explanation of casualties, for common sense teaches that cars needing repairs cannot be safe, while their continued use will necessarily result in casualties, the responsibility of which belongs exclusively to the derelict company, and should not be imputed to the manufacturers or either rails, or machinery, or cars. Managers of railways must not hope to escape public criticism and censure for their derelictions and the insolent denunciations of manufacturers and denunciations of American products. The time for that has gone by. The author of the report knows, or ought to know, that the company can procure rails of just such weight and form as its educated engineers may approve on and demand. He ought also to know that the company can procure, in Philadelphia, for very much less prices of iron and steel for its machinery. If the company uses defective mat rials the fault and the remedy are with itself done. Let it abandon that miserable economy which is ever denouncing "protective tariffs and paper currency" as the obstacle to cheap prices, and frankly recognize the right of American skill and labor to a fair remuneration for their work. The best quality of materials, whether for the present or the future, is that not heretofore done so, though it does involve a sacrifice of partisan free trade prejudices and partialities; for the spirit of the whole report recognizes that the company's great prosperity in 1864, was largely owing to the fact that home labor was fully employed while paper money secured liberal remuneration therefor.

If a mere annual report of a railway company should not be made a vehicle to insinuate free trade dogmas to a meeting of stockholders in Pittsburgh, however proper it might be if held in New York.

The Opera Season.

GROVER'S Opera Season, which opens to-night promises to be a complete success. The subscription for tickets on Saturday afforded gratifying evidence that Pittsburgh is not wanting in appreciation of art; and we hail it as proof that when the effort in behalf of an Academy of Music has been made quality and liberality will be rewarded

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

Board of Trade Membership.

We mentioned some weeks since, in an article relative to the Board of Trade, that the Directors of that Corporation, when fairly settled in their new rooms, would make an effort to largely increase the membership of the Board. We understand that at a meeting a few days ago the business portion of the city was "blocked off," and committees appointed to make a thorough canvass for new members. The canvassing books will be placed in the hands of the committee to-day, and they will visit the firms in their various districts throughout the week.

The membership is but ten dollars a year, a sum so trifling that it would seem as if no firm would object to contributing that sum annually to the support of so important a public institution.

The new rooms of the Board are central, commodious and elegantly fitted up, and with the largely increased membership it is thought with the obtained, a daily Change will spring up. Be that as it may, the support of a Board of Trade in so important a city as Pittsburgh is a matter that should touch the public spirit and civic pride of our business men, to say nothing of its necessity as a public mouth-piece; the value of which was some what illustrated by the effect of the action of the Board of Trade in the matter of the "River Bed Bill," a few weeks since. It is in such matters that a Board of Trade finds its especial province and is more immediately a conservator of public rights and business principles than, as many are disposed to think, an agent to the exchange of commodities, although to a considerable extent that is also among its duties. There is in a community the size of Pittsburgh at all times matters requiring to a greater or less degree, the action of a Board of Trade. So long, however, as the support of such an institution depends upon a comparatively few individuals, it is not to be expected that its efficiency will be as great, or its life as active, as when the larger proportion of the business houses are members, and consequently feel privileged to command its action, and participate in its movements. We hope that the public will respond in the negative to the request of the present committees of the Board of Trade, on membership, but that a long list of new members will justify the present Board of Directors in the large expense they have assumed, in the renting and fitting up of the present rooms, and give fresh vigor to the corporation.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—(Judge Williams).—In the case of Mrs. Braumberger vs. Dr. Cleis, before reported, the verdict was $3,250 for plaintiff.

In the case of Kelly, Glass & Co. vs. John F. Perry *et al.*, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for $1,093 83. This action was brought on a mechanic's lien for work done in remodeling the Perry Hotel, the defence being that it could not lie against a building which had only been repaired. The court and jury thought otherwise.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—This court met Saturday, and the following sentences were passed: John W. Hughs, convicted of bigamy at the December term, to pay a fine of $300 and undergoan imprisonment of one year in the penitentiary. Hughes had served three months in the county jail on a charge of adultery, to which he plead guilty.

For selling liquor without license, Andrew Miller, of Collins township, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

In the case of John Ferguson, charged with perjury, a *not. pros.* was entered, and defendant to pay the costs.

Wm. Peters, elected constable of Ross township, resigned, and J. Ramsay Larimer was appointed in his place.

DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—The following Western Pennsylvania soldiers died in Ward No. 5 of the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., up to the 4th of the present month:—

Abner Lomas, Co. A, 19th Pa., Nov. 11.
Joseph M. Friend, A, 12th Pa. Cav., Nov. 19
Joseph Brownell, a, 17th Pa. Cav., Nov. 2
Edward A. Barbaniz, B, 9th Pa., Nov. 7.
Orio Moore, C, 16th Pa. Cav., Dec. 8.
Thomas McClellan, G, 4th Pa. Cav., Dec. 23.
John J. Miller, I, 76th Pa., Jan. 5.
John P. Benger, I, 47th Pa., Jan. 6.
Nath. R. Crooks, A, 17th Pa. Cav., Jan. 5
Alphius G. Myers, I, 12th Pa. Cav., Jan 9.
John Tyson, I, 17th Pa. Cav., Jan. 30.
A. Crewly, 49th Pa., Cav., Feb. 22.
The. G. Morganthal, G, 17th Pa. Cav., Jan. 13

The following soldiers died in Richmond while en route for the North, from actual starvation:

Francis Burcat, Co. H, 9th Pa., Feb. 24,
John K. Fritz, I, 84th Pa., Feb. 26.
Geo. Guest, F, 57th Pa., Feb. 28.
Samuel Hollingsworth, F, 205th Pa., March 3.
Samuel Keshler, A, 19th Pa., March 6.

Among the deaths in the hospitals at Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending March 8th, we find the following:

Jas. Monts, Co. C, 9th Pa.
Andrew Mills, A, 11th Cav.
Hugh Catheall, D, 16th Cav.
Joseph Adams, I, 18th Cavalry.
George W. Fruland, F, 45th.
C. Ray, G, 9th.
Charles Brately, B, 5th Cavalry.

GREAT HAUL OF STOLEN GOODS—Information was lodged at the Mayor's office a few days since which led to the belief that a lot of stolen goods were secreted in the houses of two colored men, named M. Meade and Joseph Wright, the former residing at No. 50 Fulton street, and the latter in Decke's Court, off Tunnel street. Search warrants were issued on Saturday, and placed in the hands of officers Lowe, Culp and Kemp, who proceeded to search their premises. Wright's house was first visited by the officers, in which was found a large quantity of goods, all of which are believed to have been stolen. Among them are pantaloons, vests, blankets, fine linen sheets, handkerchiefs, marked with different names; one lot of cigars, worth $70 per 1,000; leather hat box, containing a silk hat; six bottles wine; a lot of fine soap; one large linen table cloth, marked "Angler." In the housewere five or six trunks, all of which are supposed to have been stolen. On searching Meade's house, the officers found a pair of sandals, a number of handkerchiefs, a leather haversack, two hats and an overcoat, stolen from a lodger at the hotel, and for whom Mr. Crossan paid $70. Meade is a hard customer, and is the same who cut a man named O'Donnell some time since. They were committed for further hearing to-day, at 2 o'clock. Much credit is due to the officers named above for the prompt manner in which they made the arrest, and secured the stolen property.

DARING ROBBERY.—A bold robbery was committed on Saturday afternoon at the Allegheny Valley Railroad Depot, in the Fifth Ward. Mr. Alexander McJunkin, who resides at Logan's Ferry, entered the depot to purchase a ticket, but before mingling with the crowd, took enough money from his pocket book to pay his fare, and then placed it in an inside pocket of his coat. After procuring his ticket, Mr. McJunkin started for Lawrenceville, and while on the road, discovered that his pocket book had been stolen. He immediately hastened to the depot, but was unable to find any trace of it. The pocket book contained about $500 in greenbacks, and a check for $1,300, drawn to the order of Mr. McJunkin, and payable at the banking house of Messrs. Kramer & Rahm. The robbery was undoubtedly perpetrated by some of the light fingered gentry who infest our city, and loiter around the railroad depots, and other places where persons congregate. Mr. McJunkin will pay a liberal reward for the return of the pocket book and contents to this office. Persons are warned against receiving the check, as payment of it has been stopped.

TEMPERANCEVILLE AND THE DRAFT.—Temperanceville is bound to be clear of the draft, having succeeded in raising money enough to pay $600 local bounty to those of her citizens who may enlist. Capt. Dorrington has opened a recruiting office in this city, and expects soon to have a full company and be "off for the wars." As before stated, the Captain will make a good officer, and, as he is extremely popular among the young men of Temperanceville, added to the high bounty offered, a sufficient number will doubtless flock to his standard to clear the borough of the draft.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—A little girl and boy were playing on some logs in a pond of water left by the recent flood in the lower part of Allegheny, when the little boy fell into the water. The little girl, with great presence of mind, rescued her companion, but he was scarce secure upon the logs when he discoverd his cap driven out into the stream by the wind, and immediately plunged in after it. Before reaching it, however, he got beyond his depth, and would have drowned had assistance not reached him.

FAYETTE COUNTY SOLDIERS SENTENCED.—Three men were tried a few days since at Hagerstown, Md., for the murder of a young man, in July last. Two of them, Lindsey Forney and Abraham Coon, (both soldiers and residents of Fayette county, Pa.,) were sentenced to be hung, and the other, John Riley, receives eighteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mrs. Brown (colored) made information before the Mayor on Saturday against her husband for keeping a disorderly house. Elwa d keeps a drinking and billiard saloon on the corner of Third street and Cherry alley, and it is said that his wife in her information be true, the sooner the villain is broken up the better. Brown was held to answer at Court.

SEE TO IT.—Ward, borough, and township constables are required to make returns of all taverns, restaurants and wholesale liquor establishments within their respective districts, during the first week of Court. As the Court opens this morning, no time is to be lost in making out the returns.

DISCHARGED.—James Smith, charged with obtaining a package containing money some time in November last from the Adams Express Company Office, but who absented himself soon after, was arrested and had a hearing before the Mayor on Saturday. They declined to prosecute and Smith was discharged.

MAYOR'S LEVEE.—Twenty-six persons were in attendance at the Mayor's levee yesterday morning. None of them were charged with higher grades of offence than "drunkness and disorderly conduct," which charge covers a multitude of minor offences.

Lost Oil—Important Notice.—It is the imperative duty of all parties catching or taking up barrels of oil, or oil barrels, upon the Allegheny, Monongahela or Ohio Rivers, or their tributaries, to give PUBLIC NOTICE, *within five days*, giving a description and marks of the property taken up, so that owners may be apprised of the locality where their property may be found. A *severe penalty* is imposed on all parties neglecting or refusing to give notice of the capture or taking up of barrels of oil, &c., or refusing to deliver up property upon demand of the owners, or their agents, or DEFACING OR ERASING THE MARKS upon the property so taken up. The penalty is treble the value of the property, and is to be paid to the owner or owners, together with a *special fine of fifty dollars*, for each offense, *one half to the informer*, and the other half to the Commonwealth. All good citizens are earnestly requested to report to the undersigned any violation of the law. Persons so reporting will be suitably rewarded The owners of oil lost by the late freshet, have employed counsel, and while they are disposed to pay liberally for the catching of oil, are determined to prosecute *every wilful* violation of the law.

HUGH MCKELVEY,
JAS. MAWHINNEY,
F. FISHER,
Committee for oil owners, corner Hand street and Duquesne way.

Notice—The undersigned, a committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil and barrels by the late flood, to receive and take charge of the same, whether marked or not marked, hereby give notice to all parties having oil or empty barrels in their possession that they will pay $1 00 per barrel for barrels of oil and 40 cents per barrel for empty barrels, for all barrels received and delivered to the undersigned, and where the same are brought to the Allegheny Wharf the cost for delivering them there will be paid in addition. The salvage allowed by law is 16 cents each for full barrels, and 8 cents each for empties, and when parties refuse to deliver on the terms offered by us, the amount allowed by law *only* will be paid. The penalty for selling, obliterating marks, failure to advertise, or give notice of the catching of any barrels of oil, or empty barrels, by act of the Legislature of 1861 is, that the party so offending is liable for three times the value of the property to the owners thereof, and also a further penalty of $50 for each and every offense, one half of which goes to the informer.

H. MCKELVEY,
JAMES MAWHINNEY,
J. FISHER,
Committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil or barrels by the late flood.

$100 Reward.—The owners of oil and oil barrels who have lost the same by the late freshet in the Allegheny river, having appointed the undersigned a committee to collect and receive the oil and oil barrels caught by parties along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers notice is hereby given that the above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who knowingly sells, conceals or destroys any oil or oil barrels captured in the late rise.

And a further reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person who knowingly sells, conceals or destroys any oil or oil barrels captured in the late freshet in the Allegheny river, having appointed the undersigned a committee to collect and receive the oil and oil barrels caught by parties along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers notice is hereby given that the above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who knowingly sells, conceals or destroys any oil or oil barrels captured in the late rise.

And a further reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell, at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 7-30 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

The stock market remains unsettled, and prices are unusually depressed. Caldwell sold at 5½; Dalzell, 7¾; Maple Shade, 20 bid; Egbert, 3½; McClintock, 6¼; Walnut Island, 1 44; Sugar Creek, 14; Sugar Dale, 3½; Junction, 3½; Gold 187.

SATURDAY, March 25—P. M.

The People's Stock Exchange was fairly attended this evening, but the transactions appear to be narrowing down every night. Prices have become very weak, and under a general trepidation in the tone of the market, holders regarded it a very unfavorable time to sell and buyers are too timid to take hold now when they can pick up good stocks at less than half price. Horseneck was the only stock on the list that improved except a slight advance in Tack. Ever since Mr. Saunders has taken hold of the affairs of the Horseneck, its stock has steadily rose, and it may yet reach a very high figure. We present a below a list of the few sales that were made on 'Change this evening.

200	shares	Cherry Run and Blood.....	1 15
1000	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole...	95
800	do	do do ...	95
300	do	Horseneck ...	1 40
60	do	do ...	1 40
50	do	National.....	1 20
100	do	Pittsburgh and Phila.....	2 25
100	do	Tack.....	3 40
1000	do	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run.	80
250	do	do do ...	88
200	do	Rynd Farm.....	4 40
100	do	do	4 50
100	do	do	4 60
200	do	Ross.....	1 22
100	do	do ...	1 22
800	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole...	95
100	do	Horseneck	1 22
100	do	Ross.....	1 21

—The "bid" and "asked" quotations are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny and Pittsburgh.....	90	1 00
Banner.....	90	1 25
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum...	.....	1 75
Caldwell of Philadelphia.....	.....	6 00
Central Rathbone.....	1 10	1 45
Cherry Run Central.....	.....	2 10
Cherry Run and Blood Farm.....	1 15	1 40
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh.....	.....	1 40
Cherry Run & Pit Hole.....	95	95
Columbia	.....	68 00
Culbertson's Run.....	.....	1 70
Dalzell.....	6 00	7 00
Egbert.....	.....	3 50
Eldorado	.....	1 35
Federal.....	90	1 05
Flemitug & Blood.....	.....	3 50
Fuller Reserve.....	.....	1 00
Great American.....	3 50	4 00
Hemlock.....	.....	4 00
Horseneck.....	1 40	1 40
Iron City	.....	60
Lincoln Oil & Mining.....	.....	90
Meadow.....	1 40	.....
Mercantile.....	.....	95
McAboy and Cherry Run.....	80	1 00
Monongahela Pioneer.....	.....	75
National, of Pittsburg.....	1 20	1 40
Ohio Valley.....	1 50	1 90
Oil City & Pittsburgh	.....	2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run.....	4 00	6 50
Parker	3 00	4 25
Phillips	.....	4 00
Pittsburgh & New York	1 60	1 90
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.....	2 25	2 50
Ritchie	65	85
Ross.....	1 20	1 25
Rynd Farm.....	4 00	4 50
Stella.....	.....	90
Tack Petroleum, of New York....	3 40	3 40
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run.....	88	1 00
Union Linoric.....	.....	1 40
Western Pennsylvania.....	2 00	3 00
Whitely Creek.....	1 90	2 00

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The trade participates to some extent in the general depression. There has, however, been no panic among the dealers, and, contrary to the almost universal rule, very little decline in the prices of goods. In a majority of cases, the manufacturers are at work on their spring goods, and very few are making work to put upon the shelves. The jobbers are carrying light stocks, in some instances, because unable to buy the shoes. The market is, of course, unsettled, and the actual sales during the week have been more nothing, or less than any previous week since the first of February. There have been very few buyers in town, and those, when persuaded to buy at all, have been disinclined to take no more than could be transported in their valises.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Fish and oils are quiet, and the latter tending downward, with small sales of winter at $1 95@2 05. Linseed is unsettled, and quoted at $1 62@1 68; holders generally firm, and asking the latter figure. Petroleum is unsettled, and nearly nominal at 35@36c for crude, 58@59c for refined, 40@41c for naphtha, and 75@76c for Oil, which is in limited request. There is some inquiry for shipment, but the stock is light and holders firm in their views, owing to the late disastrous freshet. The following are the receipts of Petroleum at the port for the last week: 1,040 bbls crude, 2,400 do for refined.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is some little inquiry for Pig Metal, but at prices generally below the views of makers, and the market is very inactive. $40@45 are about the current rates for Anthracite Pigs, and $48@50 for Foundry, and very little selling at these figures. Scotch Pig is nominal, and manufactured Iron generally very dull at previous quotations.

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

The market has been rather more active this week, but prices have further declined to 10@ 10c per pound, with sales of 1,000 bales, mostly taken in small lots, at 45@50c, for low and good middlings. The spinners are not disposed to operate to any extent, owing to the stagnation in the goods market and prices close at 42@50c, for middlings.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER BAYARD—Ridgeway, 1 hhd tobacco; Owners, 4 packages, Hollester & Co, 7 packages, 9 bbls apples, 107 sacks dried apples, 33 do seed; L H Voigt & Co, 7 bbls seed, 77 do beans; McAlpin, 19 bbls apples; T C Jenkins, 10 bales merchandize; Ellis, Morgan & Co, Preaty, & Co, 97 sks barley; Thos Bell, 18 bales rags; Hall & speer, 11 plows; J Dunlap & Co, 1 box; Owens, 1 bbl; J Dilworth, 10 bbls apples; J Verner, 100 sacks corn; Kooster & Vuskamp, 88 sacks feed; Head & Mactage, 18 pcks; Fetzer & Armstrong, 2 do; Capital Bank & Co, 18 bbls apples; McCullough, Smith & Co, 1 sack; Means & Coffin, 4 packages; N A Walker, 5 boxes; W Bugsley, 6 packages; Thos Jackages; T B Young & Co, 18 pieces furniture; Lewis, Daniel & Co, 85 pieces do; S McKee, 2 do; A Brown, 1 do; Bigham, 1 package; S Brown, 1 do; Hallock, 1 do; Wm Haslage, 3 boxes; Long, 1 chest; Bullock, 91 hides, 2 calf do; Pittsburgh Paper Co, 56 bales paper, 1 desk; W Cooper, 4 bbls teas; S Dyer, 5 bbls apples; S Hays, 8 kegs; Hahn & Riddle, 5 bbls meal; Kirk, 2 bbls; Owners and Kennedy, 120 bbls apples, 70 bbls dried do; W Mellaly, 2 bbls furniture; Owners, 153 sacks oats, 10 packages sundries.

Louisville.

PER STEAMER MINNEOLA.—Clarke & Co, 2,98 bbls flour, 75 do whisky, 1 box tobacco, 5 bbls eggs, 99 hhds tobacco, 40 sks flax seed, 1 box maple sugar; Graham & Thomas, 240 bu salt; J W Taylor, 7 hhds tobacco; Mrs Carroll & Adams, 2 hhds tobacco, 1 box samples; I Arnold & Co, 4 casks; Brown, Bridge, Richards & Co, 4 casks; Joshua Rhodes, 74 empty ale bbls; Spencer & McKay, 10 empty bbls; J H Kirkpatrick, 17 empty oil bbls; Adams, McKee & Co, 2 boxes indse; Robinson, Rea & Co, 4 coils lines, 1 chest, 1 bundle tarpaulins, 2 sacks, 12 oars; Geo B Jones & Sons, 4 blacksmith's tools, 1 mate; Jordon & Hollister, 13 bush eggs, 1 sack dried apples, 3 box and 2 kegs butter, 5 sacks and 1 bbls flaxseed; S Baldwin & Co, 4 sks and 6 box indse, 1 half bbl butter, 2 bbls eggs; J T Colvin & Co, 1 trunk; Jacob Palm er & Co, 2 box and 1 tub eggs; Lewis & Myer, 4 tons cheese; Shuntz-on & Co, 1 bbl eggs; August F Bonnemeyer, 5 bbls cider; Fleming & Steel, 19 sks dried apples, 1 sk rags, 1 bbl butter; Atwell, Lee & Co, 7 bbls eggs, 1 bbl butter; Shoemaker & Lang 2 boxs eggs.

St. Louis.

PER LEONIDAS—Clarke & Co, 1625 bbls flour; 21 sks seed, 82 hhds tobacco, 71 bales cotton, 115 bbls alcohol, 105 bbls whisky, 18 boxes candles, 19 pkg; Davis, Clarke & Co, 1 box books; Forsyth & bro., 27 empty barrels; Lippincott, Fry & Co, 6 empty bbls; J Thomas & Co, 5 bbls liquor; Allegheny & Co, 5 pkgs; H C Loomis, 10 tons metal; Tate Arbuckle, 40 bales cotton; H Jacobs, 9 pkgs; Hueniman & Co, 50 empty bbls; J Rhodes, 85 do; Bullock & Sellers, 5 bbls whisky; T A Renshaw, 20 boxes soap; R T Kennady & Bro, 81 sks wheat.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—R J Kennedy & Bro, 300 bush wheat; Shoemaker & Co, 60 bbls cement; J Horrabin, 50 bush; G Bishard, 40 sks potatoes; G H Anderson, 21 rolls leather; Brownlee & Co, 3 pkgs produce; B—dline & Co, 1 bbl petroleum; Lippincott, Fry & Co, 6 bbls do; Hammer & Co, 29 do do; J C Miller, 17 empty bbls; Hall & Speer, 1 bbl; Gaffney & Clark, 18 sks rags; T C Jenkins, 37 bbls apples; Shriver & Co, 215 pcs shoulders, 7 pkgs produce; H Riddle 10 bbls apples; Hall & Speer, 18 bbls apples; L H Voigt, 112 bbls beans; Wm Haslage 10 bl bbls barley.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—C Lee, 1 car hay; A Moore, 20 sks oats; J McMullen, 18 bags wheat.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Shoemaker & Lang, 200 barrels flour; J Rhodes, 412 sacks barley; W Stitts, 1 lot of beans; McClurkan & H, 136 bags corn; Patterson & A, 90 bus rye; Lloy & B, 1 car salt at iron; Shriver & D, 18 pkgs seeds.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, March 27, 1865.

Baldness on Saturday was dull; the sales were confined to small lots for local purposes. The last day of the week was dull; Saturday was no exception to the rule. The weather was changeable; we had the genuine March article, without adulteration. The money market was about as unsettled as usual; gold still tends downward. This movement increases the dullness and prevents dealers from operating to any extent. We expect to see trade become more settled in a few days. On the Allegheny wharf a large amount of Apples was perceptible; hundreds can be seen rushing for the various oil districts. Freights were plenty for up river, and oil plenty for down freights. On the Monongahela landing trade was dull; the tonnage in port was large, and boats had to wait their turn in order to pick up a paying trip. The Minerva left for the oil regions of West Virginia with an excellent trip. The Julia left for Zanesville on time. She had a good trip. There were no other departures. The new steamer W. H. Osborn is announced for St Louis and Missouri river. The new packet Lorena is receiving for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The packets Hard Times and Armadillo are loading for Nashville. The fine steamer Wauanita is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville. A number of steamboats are due; they may be looked for at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The demand was fair and sales were regular; 140 barrels were disposed of at $4@5 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market since our last has presented no feature worthy of notice. The sales were confined to lots to meet the wants of the city trade. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family, 100 barrels from spring wheat at $9 50; 100 do winter wheat at $10@10 25, the latter for two special brands. The receipts by river and rail are steadily increasing.

EGGS—The demand was fully up to the supply, and holders were firm. Sales of 5 barrels at 22c per doz.

ONIONS—Were in fair demand, with sales of 6 barrels at $3 per bush. The stock on hand is not large.

CHEESE—Prices have undergone no change for some time. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of 80 boxes Western Reserve at 20@22c; 11 do Hamburg at 23c; 14 do factory at 23c.

BUTTER—Was in moderate demand, and the receipts are on the increase. Sales of 15 packages at 28@30c.

BACON—The market was inactive, the sales made being only in a small way, buyers wanting a further concession, but holders don't view the matter in that light, hence we have only small sales to record at the following prices: Shoulders, 19c.; Sides, 20@20½c.; sugar-cured Hames, 22@23c., as per quality.

LARD OIL—Prices were lower. Sales of No. 1 at $1 95, No. 2 at $1 85 per gallon.

LARD—The market was dull, with sales at 22 @23c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was quiet, with further sales at 20c. for sugar-cured.

HIDES—The receipts from the islands is not large. Among the sales were 400 bushels Peach Blows at $1 10, and 75 bbls at $5 50 per bbl, to be shipped to Nashville.

LEMONS—We note sales of 20 boxes at $11 50 a box.

ORANGES—Are begining to arrive. Sales of 10 in the absence of sales the nominal rate was $6 per bbl.

MESS PORK—The market was very quiet. In the absence of sales the nominal rate was $36 per bbl.

GRAIN—There was more inquiry for certain descriptions of grain. Barley, Wheat and Rye up-held to be neglected, with more sellers than buyers. Small sales of corn were made from store at $1 10@1 15. A large parcel would command no such prices. Oats were a shade better. One car load was disposed of 53@54c. The supply on the market is not large.

WHISKY—We have no change to notice. The rate was $2 20 for bbls, free of rectified.

GROCERIES—The market was inactive. Prices have a downward tendency. The rates at present are so irregular that we prefer omitting them.

HAY—The offerings were limited. The asking prices were $36@39.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, March 27, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY RR. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, AND FROM JANUARY 1ST:

	Allegheny River.	A. V. R. R.	Total
Monday, Mch. 20th.....	400	.....	400
Tuesday, Mch. 21st.....	1169	100	1269
Wednesday, Mch. 22d	.....	.....	.....
Thursday, Mch. 23d.....	804	124	928
Friday, Mch. 24th.....	2119	110	2529
Saturday, Mch. 25th.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,492	334	4,726
Since January 1st.....	22,878	24,519	47,397

The week just closed has been an eventful one to dealers in oil, instead of being one of activity, as was naturally expected. The one past was one of the dullest of the season. The entire receipts of oil since the first of January amount to 52,123 barrels. The amount of oil destroyed during the late flood falls heavily on our oil brokers it; would be impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the loss. The river has not been navigated in a few days and ends. This true a large amount of the oil and other property will be recovered, but the cost and labor of recovering the same will largely enhance the cost of the oil. The month of March, 1865, will long be remembered by the inhabitants that dwell on the banks of the Allegheny river. In regard to oil we have no change to note in the market. The receipts by the river are considerable on the increase. Buyers ask a larger commission than holders are willing to submit to, hence the market was inactive. It seems to us that one or the other will soon give way, as things cannot remain in their present shape. The steamer Echo No. 2, and Leclair No. 2, have arrived with large cargos plenty of passengers. Other boats will be found at the landing this morning. The Belle left for the oil regions with a good trip.

CRUDE OIL—We did not learn of any transaction worthy of note in this article. The difference between the views of dealers still exists. One will have to give way before sales can be effected. The receipts are nominal, at 25@26 in bbls, and 30@31, packages included.

REFINED OIL—Was inactive. The only sales made were in a small way to supply the wants of the city trade. Bonded sold at 55; Free 75. The supply on hand is fair.

NAPTHA—The last sale of Free we reported was at 40c.

Receipts of Oil per Allegheny River.

H H Collins.....	180	Duncan, D & Co.....	86
Porter & Crawford...	128	J Wilkins.....	393
M Kelvy	1100	J Baxter	514
O C Shaffer.....	230	D M Edgerton.....	150
Total.....			2,756

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 71 barrels refined for New York.

Dilworth & E, 110 barrels benzine for Philadelphia.

Duncan D & Co, 1,401 barrels refined for New York.

Forsythe, Bros & Co, 50 barrels oil for Pittsburgh.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

March 24.

The lower grades of manufactured tobacco were rather lower, with nothing doing. Fair sales of the finer grades at full prices.

Sales of 65 hhds, viz: 1 hhd sweepings at $1; 1 loose lugs at $4; 10 at $5@5 90; 5 at $6@6 95; 3 at $7 10@7 60; 3 at $8@8 40; 5 at $9@9 60; 2 at $10; 5at $11@11 75; 2 at $13 25@13 50; 4 at $14@14 75; 2 at $15; 2 at $16@16 75; 2 at $17 25@17 75; 2 at $18 25@18 75; 4 at $20 50; 1 at $22 25; 1 at $24, and 3 at $26@28 75.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

March 24.

Sales of 22 hhds and 5 boxes, viz: 16 hhds Va, leaf and lugs—4 at $6@6 75, 2 at 7@8 50, 1 at 10 00, 1 at 13 50, 1 at 15, 1 at 17, 1 at 17 50, 1 at 18, 2 at 18 75, 1 at 28 50, 1 at 30; 5 hhds Miami Co., O, leaf and lugs—1 at 5 50, 1 at 5 75, 1 at 9 50, 2 at 14 50; 1 hhd Ohio trash at $3 75; 5 boxes Va. at 8 75@9 50. Receipts moderate.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

March 24.

Market heavy and drooping. Sales 4 hhds wrt from 10 cts to $3 30; 11 hhds green imgs $3 75 to 7; 5 factory $6 50 to 87 50; 2 wet planters $7 25 to 27 90; 1 good do $9 50; 2 common leaf $11 50; 3 medium shipping $15 50 to $17, and 5 boxes. Bids on 7 hhds were refected.

Decline in Prices at St. Louis.

March 24.

The decline in the past week is 1@2c per lb on bacon, 2@3c per lb lard, 5@10 per bbl on tobacco; 1c per lb on cotton; $1 per bbl on pork; 20c per bushel on wheat; 12c on yellow and mixed corn; 10c on oats; 30@ 50 on whisky; 25 cents per bbl on flour; 4c per lb on hides; 1c on sugar, and 3c on coffee.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S.

ALBUMS.
ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.

MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.

DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.

FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.

POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to. no11

PRODUCE—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
2 " Flaxseed;
2 " Kegs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja21 Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

The Decline in Prices,

FAILURES IN NEW YORK CITY,

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 25.

The Stock Market shows a strong tendency towards recovery from the last few days. Official business at the board was more active. There was a predominance of buyers this morning, and prices were somewhat higher. Government Gold Bonds were all firm, with fair demand generally. Coal and Miscellaneous shares were all better. There is very little movement in Bank shares, State bonds, and Railway mortgages. Gold speculation opened with increased firmness this morning, owing to unfavorable interpretation of news from Sherman, and there was a sharp rally in prices. The market afterwards became heavy, and steadily declined towards noon. Under a rumor that Johnston had been killed, a full demand for money was readily met on good collaterals, at 7 per cent —supply abundant. As usual on Saturday, the demand for Foreign Exchange is nominal. Petroleum stocks better, with a fair demand. Sales of Excelsior at 375; Oceanic, 210; Tack, 315; United States, 14; Cherry Run, 75; Germania, 77½; Keystone Coalbrookdale, 30. Petroleum closed quiet but firmly and steady, at 34 for crude, 54 for refined in bond, and 74 for free.

The Commercial's money article says the real cause of demoralization is on utter uncertainty about future premium on gold, no one dares to venture opinion as to what its future price ought to be, or to what extent it should be affected by peace, and none can give intelligent reason for the extraneness of the late decline.

The same paper in a review of the dry goods trade says: Trade in Cotton goods has been more demoralized during this week, than any other branch of business. The uncertainty about value of cotton is the principal cause of difference, and added to this, there has been a heavy decline in gold, which affected the market for cotton fabrics equally with all other markets, the principal transactions in cotton goods have been in lots thrown upon the market in an irregular way to raise money, and which have been bought very much below prices demanded by agents. Jobbers continue to sell a large amount of goods to the retail trade, demanded above, but the comparative steadiness of wool and its strictly moderate supply help keep up quotations for woolen goods. The demand is depressed, but the concurrence varying from 10 to 25 per cent. between buyers and sellers on woolen goods, but the indications are that holders will speedily modify their views of quotations so as to effect transactions.

The *Express* says the failures during the week have not been as numerous as generally expected. The only important ones are C. H. Wesling & Co., and Saeger, Foxton & Potter, in the dry goods trade; H. Sanders & Co. and C. Rebello, in the gold room, and James Dart & Co., on the stock exchange.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109 @109½ for gold, for first class bills. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 156½@157, declining to 154¾, and advancing to 157½, and closing at 157@157½, advancing to 157¾ and closing at 157¾@157⅝. Government stocks dull. Prices of mining stocks, at Boston to-day: Central, 45; Copper Falls, 22; Franklin, 39; Hancock, 85; Huron, 30; Isle Royal, 10; Quincy, 75; Superior, 84.

EVENING BOARD.

NEW YORK, March 25—10 P.M.

At the Evening Stock Exchange, stocks and gold were firm to the call, but very active. Gold, after the call, closed at 154¾; New York Central, 80¼; Erie, 85½; Hudson, 99¾; Reading, 99½; Michigan Southern, 94; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 53; Illinois Central, 90½; Rock Island, 89; Chicago and Northwestern, 35¾; Northwestern preferred, 57; Fort Wayne, 82½; Ohio certificates, 21¾; Cumberland, 35½; Quicksilver 62½; Mariposa, 11½.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Gold steadier, and prices opened at 157¼ in anticipation of an upward reaction, but the price was found too high in the views of buyers, and it steadily declined to 156½.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Petroleum quiet. Crude, 33; Refined in bond, 52. Refined free, 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Cotton firmer, with a better enquiry, at 46c for middling. Flour opened quiet and closed dull, and 5@10c lower; $9 45@9 55 for Extra State; $9 55@10 00 for Extra Ohio; $9 60@10 00 for Extra Western; $9 75@10 00 for Extra Brands. Whisky firmer. Western, $2 10@2 15. Wheat firmer; Winter moredoing. Winter red Western $1 90 @1 95; Winter amber Western $1 95@2 00. Corn quiet and firm; New Yellow $1 03@1 05. Oats quiet at 98@99c. Pork firmer, but not very active; Sales $28 50@28 60 for old mess; $29 @29 50, cash; $25 50 for 63 and 64 do, cash and regular way; $22 00@23 00 for Prime, and $24 00 @24 50 for Prime Mess. Beef dull and heavy, and about at previous prices. Beef Hams dull. Cut Meats quiet. Bacon quiet at 15c for Cumberland Cut, and 16c for long Clear. Lard heavy and a shade easier; sales at 15¾@15¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Breadstuffs very dull. Flour very dull and nominal, with sales of superfine at $8@8 50, and extras at $9@9 50. Wheat very dull and nominal, with sales of red at $2 20@2 25, and white at $2 40@2 50. Corn little inquiry, and prices weak, with sales of yellow at $1 38@1 40. Oats dull at 80c. Petroleum quiet, and holders ask 60c for crude, 95c for refined, bond, and 85c for refined, free. Whisky dull. We note sales at $4 18.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 25.

Receipts—1,300 bush Flour; 5,500 bush Wheat; 7,500 bush Corn; 3,000 bush Oats. Better feeling in high Wines; $2 06@2 06½ asked, $2 04@2 05 bid. Provisions dull. Mess Pork is at 25¾. Prime Mess at 21¾c. Flour dull. Wheat quiet at 20½c higher, at 1 85@1 90 for No. 1. Corn dull at 66@67 for No. 1. Oats quiet, at 2½c higher, at 86c for No. 1.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Spears	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Telegraph	Bingham	Brownsville.
Emma Graham	Stitt	Zanesville.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Leonidas	Coe	St. Louis.
Minnehaha	Dickenson	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Spears	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Minerva	Gordon	Parkersburg.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet ten inches of water in the channel, and falling slowly. Weather pleasant.

The splendid passenger steamer Bayard, Captain Moore, leaves this day at 11 a. m., for Parkersburg and intermediate ports. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

The splendid side wheel steamer W. H. Osborn, Captain Thos. Rogers, is announced for St. Louis and Missouri River. This boat was built for a passenger packet, and offers the best accommodations to passengers going West. Our old friend Capt. Gforist has charge of the office. Capt. G. stands at the head of the list, and any business intrusted to him will be done just about right.

Cincinnati.—Saturday's *Commercial* says: There is forty-five feet in the channel. There is twenty feet on the rocks over the falls. The Lower Ohio and Tennessee are rising again the Cumberland is rising. Water 4 feet on Harpeth Shoals. There is fifteen feet in the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo.

Captain Magoy and others have purchased the Victor No. 3, for $17,500, for the Gallipolis and Kanawha River trade.

Captain H. K. Herbert, of the lone tree Carrie, passed through the city yesterday, en route from Evansville for Pittsburgh.

Capt. Hugh Campbell, late of the W. R. Arthur, also passed through the city yesterday, on his way from St. Louis to Pittsburgh.

On Tuesday morning last, Lou daugters and Lieut. Captain Crooks, accompanied by a young man and a boy, just below Bellevile, Virginia, were passing from the mouth of the small creek a little that flows through the back water. The swells of a steamer passing down the river at the time, tossed the little craft about roughly, when the Indians became frightened and ran in one end of the boat, causing it to swamp. Sad to relate, the three ladies and young man were drowned. The boy held on the boat and was saved.

Brown's look on Green river has been washed out by the high water and boats are unable to get through to Bowling Green.

Louisville.—Friday's *Democrat* says: Owing to the very high winds which prevailed and which kept continually washing heavy waves towards the shore, it was almost impossible to tell whether the river was receding, at a stand, or falling, but from all appearances we are satisfied that it came to a stand last evening, after having swollen some 6 inches since our last report, at the head of the falls, and about 7 inches to Portland. There is plenty of water over the rocks or falls for the largest class of steamers.

Saint Louis.—Friday's *Democrat* says: Great was the talk yesterday in boating circles regarding the contract for carrying freight to the Lower Mississippi, which was to be awarded on Wednesday. It was stated by outsiders as a fact, that the contract to carry all the Government freight to Memphis had been awarded to J. J. Mitchell, of Alton, Illinois. It was stated just as positively during the evening that no award had been made, and that the Memphis Packet Company's bid was the lowest for Memphis freight.

1865, DIARIES, 1865

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Stationer.

no9 Corner Wood and Third Streets.

OCEAN STEAMERS,

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	March 29	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	March 29	New York	Havre.
Borussia	April 1	New York	Southampton
City of London	April 1	New York	Liverpool
Australasian	April 5	New York	Liverpool
Asia	April 12	New York	Liverpool
Bavaria	April 15	New York	Southampton
Lafayette	April 20	New York	Havre
Germania	April 29	New York	Southampton
Teutonia	May 13	New York	Southampton
Washington	May 14	New York	Havre
Saxonia	May 27	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	April 1	Liverpool	New York
Germania	April 5	Southampton	New York
Teutonia	April 19	Southampton	New York
Saxonia	May 3	Southampton	New York

For California.

Ocean Queen	March 23	New York	Panama
Ariel	April 1	New York	Panama

For New Orleans, Havana, etc.

Geo. Cromwell	March 18	New York	New Orleans
Corsica	March 25	New York	Havana.*

*Via Nassau.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the Liberty, will close on Saturday, at 2 o. m.

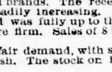
The mails for New Orleans, by the George Cromwell, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 p. m.

RIVER PACKETS.

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.



THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, THOS. W. EEA, Commander, HENRY A. DOERMAN, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 25th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open from Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

WM. HOWARD, Commander, LEWIS L. HINE, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

JOS. MAYHOOD, Commander, STANLY RYLAND, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Commander, MOSES HILLARD, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 18th, Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the close of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We would be pleased to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN CITY.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN H. GOPELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets.
JOS. McINTIRE,
Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.
Convent street, between Second and Third.
ja4:6tApril

1865 SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva and the Lemasters Coal Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE.....CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.

TELEGRAPH.....CAPT. D. BUGHER.

FRANKLIN.....CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC.

GALLATIN.....CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 5 o'clock a. m.

The Through Packet for Geneva will leave Pittsburgh daily at 12 m.; Brownsville daily at 8 p. m.

Returning—Leave Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m. and 5 p. m.

Leave Geneva for Pittsburgh on alternate days, at 8 o'clock. River's Landing at 11 o'clock.

Leave Rice's Landing for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m. and 5 p. m.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will take part of particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

JOHN R. EDWARDS.....L. R. EDWARDS

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1310 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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